



STRANGELY SAD

Circumstances Surrounding the Case of Allen Harrison.

WILL SURELY BE HANGED TO-DAY.

Governor Fleming Refuses the Last Plea for a Commutation.

HARRISON'S OWN PATHETIC STORY

Of the Crime Seems to Confirm the Theory that He Was Mentally Irresponsible When He Killed Pretty Bettie Adams, Whom He Loved So Well He Would Have Given His Own Life for Her—Suffering from the Effects of Poison, All Was Dark to Him—When a Chance Came to Escape the Gallows He Sacrificed It for the Sake of the Jailer Who Had Been His Friend.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., Nov. 21.—Counsel for Allen Harrison, who is to hang at Huntington to-morrow for the murder of his sweetheart, Bettie Adams, made a last appeal to Governor Fleming to-day, but without avail and Harrison's last hope has gone. A similar appeal was made to the Governor one week ago with a similar result, but since then everything possible has been done to change the governor's decision.

HIS PATHETIC STORY.

Allen Harrison's Own Account of the Murder—All Was Dark to Him—A Feeling in Huntington That He Was Not Mentally Responsible—When He Could Escape the Gallows He It Frained Through a Sense of Honor—Prepared to Die.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

HUNTINGTON, W. VA., Nov. 21.—There is an almost universal revival of feeling here against the hanging of Allen Harrison, which is to occur to-morrow. While it is true that the fearful murder of Bettie Adams, a beautiful girl with



ALLEN HARRISON, Who Killed His Sweetheart, and is to Hang To-day.

whom he was desperately in love, raised a storm of indignation, in the midst of which he was tried and condemned to death, it is also true that later developments have led to a general and very serious doubt as to his mental responsibility at the time of the deed. In conversation with the INTELLIGENCER representative he said that just previous to the occurrence he had been in great trouble. He was out of work and could get nothing to do. His life had been threatened by desperate characters because he had denied false reports circulated by them to lower him in the estimation of his sweetheart and her parents. He had had a succession of terrible dreams which had filled his soul with terror. His mind, weak at the best, had been so distraught by these influences that he armed himself with a revolver, taken without leave from the house of a friend, intending to use it for self protection, if worse came to worst. He brooded over his troubles until he felt that without money, and as he thought, without a friend in the world, the best thing he could do was to take his own life.

There was no thought of murder in his heart. He went to an abandoned mill, poured two ounces of laudanum from a bottle into an old tin cup and swallowed the drug. Feeling no im-



MISS BETTIE ADAMS, The Murdered Girl.

mediate effects, he emptied another two-ounce bottle of laudanum into his stomach.

ALL A BLANK.

After this he went to the Adams home, hoping to get a last look at the girl whose love was the absorbing passion of his life. He saw that a flock of sheep had broken into one of the fields and drove them out. After that he went to the well and took a drink of water. From that time on all was blank, until he heard a dog barking over him, and some one nailing him roughly. He opened his eyes and it was dark. In answer to his queries some one in the crowd told him he was under arrest for the murder of Bettie Adams. In the meantime nature had revolted against the overdose of poison and emptied his stomach. He was unaccountably horrified that his hand should have taken the life of her whom

he would have gladly given his own to defend from a breath of harm.

Such is his pathetic story told with unfeigned and tearful sorrow. It's truth is borne out by the circumstances of the case. He speaks with trembling tenderness of Bettie and the kindness of her people, who took him in when he had been driven from home by his father's unfortunate second marriage. He tells how they nursed him through long months of rheumatic prostration, and of his unspeakable and undying gratitude. Though he may die for the unconscious killing of one dearer to him than life, yet he will never utter one word against her or her people.

AN EVIDENCE OF HIS INTEGRITY.

The jailer, Levi Jones, one of Huntington's most esteemed citizens, says Harrison has been the exemplary prisoner ever confined within the county jail. He has found him absolutely truthful in every statement, never attempting to shield himself from blame. A month ago there were a dozen desperate characters in jail awaiting transportation to the penitentiary. They formed a plot to effect their escape by falling the jailer with a heavy bar, possessing themselves of the keys, and rushing out. Supposing Harrison, with a death doom hanging over him, would be glad to join them, he was informed of the plan. Unexpectedly, he demurred, and was threatened with dire consequences if he did not join. So far from being influenced thus, he took the first opportunity to warn the jailer of his danger. Immediately the city police were called, the prisoners searched, and astounding evidence discovered of the truth of Harrison's statements. A number of the convicts had secretly armed themselves for the onslaught, which was close at hand. They were all remanded to their cells, and kept there until transported to Moundsville.

Had Harrison been the heartless murderer he had been represented to be, he would hardly have foregone this certain chance of escape from death for the sake of his friend, the jailer. And now it seems peculiarly hard that one who voluntarily made such a fearful sacrifice in the interest of justice and humanity, should be dragged out and strangled to death by the hand of the law.

There is no one here who does not believe in his heart, that, under the circumstances, imprisonment for life would be a sufficient expiation of his crime, terrible as it was.

His past good character, his manliness and honesty in jail, his absolute truthfulness, so far as known, combine to create a very decided impression that his account of the sad affair is exactly true.

The scaffold is ready for its victim, and all preliminaries have been arranged.

Though terribly broken up by the governor's decision, Harrison says he knows his sins are forgiven and expects to die like a man.

Harrison has selected the hymns for his last religious service to-morrow. He says he had intended to kill himself and cheat the gallows, but now intends to meet his death on the scaffold. He will have no speech to make. The procession will start for the scene of execution at 1:45 p. m., and the work will be done as expeditiously as possible.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

The Big Council—A Banquet and Torch-Light Procession.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—Carnegie Music Hall seldom held a larger and certainly never more enthusiastic gathering than it did to-night when Mr. and Mrs. Ballington Booth addressed the first meeting in connection with the continental congress and councils of the Salvation Army. There were delegates present from different parts of the country.

A banquet was served in the Lenox Lyceum at 7 o'clock. This banquet was for the 1,500 officers. At its conclusion, a torchlight procession was formed. Commander Booth's carriage was escorted by a band of cadets, preceded by a company of ten torch bearers. When the procession reached the music hall the proceedings began. Commander Booth presided and made an address of welcome. He said the day was coming when the American people would recognize work of the Salvation Army. Then he read statistics to show the work the army had done. In the United States the indoor congregations that had attended the army meetings of the past twelve months had aggregated 13,199,888.

The converts made in the same time were 32,433; cities and towns occupied 482 number of corps and outposts 659; soldiers and recruits 13,100; officers 1,500.

Then the commander read letters of sympathy with the objects of the army and congratulations upon its work. One was from President Harrison.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

The international monetary conference will begin at Brussels to-day.

The Bank of Ashland, Ill., was blown open by burglars and a large amount of booty secured. The thieves escaped.

Manning M. Rose, of Ohio, has been appointed assistant commissioner of the general land office by President Harrison.

In the Critchlow case at Pittsburgh, (the first of the Homestead murder trials) it is believed that the defendant has proven a good alibi.

Philadelphia Typographical Union No. 2 has endorsed Mr. George Chance, its president, for the position of public printer under the Cleveland administration.

Reports from the districts in Washington visited by recent storms show the loss was very great. At Sedro several lives were lost, and a number of towns are under water.

At Findlay, Ohio, the body of George Thrush, an employee of the Wetherill rolling mill, was found on a railroad track. It is believed that he was murdered and the body placed on the track to throw off suspicion.

In the Pinkerton investigation at Chicago yesterday Chief of Police McClaughry advocated the necessity of taking the police force in the great cities out of the field of politics and placing them under the civil service system.

Fred Douglas, the colored statesman, has written a letter in which he says in response to inquiries from colored people that the Democratic victory may not mean a general overhauling of the tariff. Whatever the party may desire regarding the colored race, he believes Cleveland will stand between the latter and the worst.

AN AWFUL EXPLOSION

In the Blanche Coal Mines at Colliers, West Virginia.

THREE KILLED AND NINE WOUNDED,

Some of Them Fatally—Had the Accident Occurred Ten Minutes Later Every Home in Colliers Would be in Mourning—Twenty-five Kegs of Powder Lighted by a Fuse Just as the Men Were Entering the Mine After Dinner.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

STUBENVILLE, OHIO, Nov. 21.—Twenty-five kegs of powder exploded almost simultaneously at Blanche Coal Mine, at the west end of the Colliers, W. Va., yard, and the explosion and belching flame scattered death among the miners at work. The explosion occurred at 12:15, just when the men were returning from dinner, which was providential, for had it occurred ten minutes later nearly every home at the mines would have carried corpse. The accident was caused by the fixing fuse carrying fire into a miner's powder can, and the flame set fire to other cans stored there in boxes which were open. After the explosion the scene at the mouth of the mine was heartrending. Wives and mothers were there begging the men to go in where death lurked until the air was clear. The mine boss and several others ventured in finally and brought out the following:

Killed:—JOHN PIARKE.

WESLEY ANDERSON (colored).

MIKE COHOKER.

Wounded:—

WILLIAM ANDERSON (colored), leg broken, hip dislocated, face mutilated; was going in the mouth of the mine at the time of the explosion; will die; blown fifty feet over the trestle.

JOHN ANDERSON (colored), going in mine also; blown out on trestle and had his head wedged under a coal car.

LAWRENCE CAMPBELL (colored), burned about arms, back and head.

JOHN ZAGING, burned about arms and head, taken to a Pittsburgh hospital.

JOHN GILLISPIE, from Akron, burned inwardly.

EN COOK (colored), burned about back and head; will die.

MATTHEW WRIGHT, burned about head and back.

GEORGE TERTERS, internally injured.

JOHN RAMSEY, burned about head and arms.

That more were not suffocated is due to the presence of mind of James Clark and James Borden, who shut the outside door of the shaft, which was blown off the hinges. The works belong to L. C. Smith, of New Cumberland. William Smith and John McNutt, of Wellsville, W. Va. About fifty men are employed in the mine, which has been in operation since May, 1891. Two men were injured there a year ago by a powder explosion, while about the same time a boy named Ward, on a wagon, smoked on a keg of powder and is still missing.

Westley Anderson, who was killed, was going in the mouth of the mine, and was blown one hundred yards over a trestle. John Huliy, a miner is missing.

AMATEUR ATHLETICS.

Meeting of the National Union in New York City.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—The annual meeting of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States was held to-day at the Astor House. Previous to the general meeting the board of governors met and transacted a considerable amount of important business.

Two representatives, Messrs. Thompson and Moorehead, of the Allegheny association, were allowed before the board on an appeal of the action of the Atlantic association in suspending J. B. McKennon and E. V. DePaul. These men are charged with having competed under the colors of two different clubs within three months. The rules provide that a man must sever allegiance with one club for at least three months before he can compete as a member of another club. The board referred the appeal to the committee on trials and settlements.

The reports of the base ball amateur annual championship committee were accepted. Other reports were referred to the new board for action. The disputed claim of A. T. Kenney for a swimming record was presented by Mr. Kelly, president of the Atlantic association, and referred to the record committee.

The general meeting was then adjourned and the new board of governors held an executive session which was kept up until late in the night. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That A. A. U. annual championship and World's Fair committee be instructed to take arrangements to hold in Chicago a handicap meeting open to the world and a world championship competition.

Resolved, That the committee be instructed to correspond with foreign athletic associations in relation to the world's championship meeting to have full authority at said meeting.

The National Grange.

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 21.—The National Grange assembled in its fifth day's session with Overseer Davis presiding and N. B. Davis, of Massachusetts, as overseer.

The resolution in relation to the Swiss system of initiative and referendum caused the first excitement of the session. The matter was recommended with instructions to report a resolution to submit the matter to the state and subordinate grades for investigation and discussion.

A communication on options and future dealings from Mr. J. Wood Davis was presented and referred.

It Was a Canard.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—Lieutenant Colonel King, of the Twenty-second regiment, received a telegram from Leader Reeves of Gilmore's band, to-day, to the effect that there was no truth in the report that the band had been sold. Reeves stated that the band would return to New York on the 27th instant with ranks unbroken.

SENATOR KENNA'S CONDITION.

He is Still Improving—A Consultation of Physicians.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 21.—Senator Kenna had a good refreshing sleep last night and was much improved this morning.

Dr. Chilton, of West Virginia, has arrived here, having been telegraphed for at the request of Dr. Sowers, who wished to consult with him. Dr. Sowers does not regard the senator as being out of danger yet, but he says he is mending as well as can be expected.

THE CRITCHLOW TRIAL.

The Hearing for the Defense—Impression That an Alibi is Proven.

PITTSBURGH, PA., Nov. 21.—John Malloy was the first witness called in the Critchlow case this morning. There was a large crowd present in anticipation that the defense would open the first thing.

He said he was in the employ of the Pinkertons. When he saw Critchlow the witness was standing on the bow of the boat. There were four or five men with Critchlow. Major Montooth conducted the cross-examination and put questions very rapidly to the witness and succeeded in getting him to admit about all he knew about the case had been told him.

A number of photographs were then offered in evidence, and also the bullets dug out of the barges by Captain Cooper, and the commonwealth rested, and W. J. Brennan said the attorneys for the defense desired to go into consultation. This was agreed to and all of the defendant's counsel retired, and after being in consultation they returned, and George W. Argo, Esq., of Sioux City, opened for the defense and said in part:

"We say this was an invasion by a foreign armed force; an assault on the commonwealth; an assault on the county; an assault on the soil, and an assault on you and all the people of this county and state. This armed body of men who invaded this state were not employed as laborers; they were men who could not have been made deputy sheriffs; they were emissaries for what purpose? When they reached Homestead they made an attack on the people of this county and state. So far as has been shown they were not there to protect property; no evidence to show that they were doing there. They were met by the good citizens of Homestead and when they attempted to land they were met with resistance. We say all persons on the banks of the river when this armed body attempted to land had a right there; that each had a right to defend himself and all others present, that all had a right to use deadly weapons when attacked by such weapons as these people on shore were; they were attacked and had a right to defend themselves and each other; that Critchlow had nothing to do with the death of Connor. We expect to prove by a witness that the shot which killed Connor came from the Braddock side."

Mr. Erwin then addressed the jury. He said in part:

"The theory of the prosecution is that there was a riot. This is a doubly damned fiction. If there was a riot, Critchlow on one side is guilty and those on the other side equally guilty. This is a fictitious attempt to shut the truth from the jury. They wish to hide the cowardly, tyrannical and unscrupulous conduct of Carnegie and Frick, and they expect this court to act as a Pontius Pilate. Never since the days of Herod has there been such a hard-hearted, cold-blooded man as this man Frick. It is the most disgraceful thing to note that while this yeoman, this skilled worker, is here on trial for murder, this man Frick, who caused all this trouble, is hobnobbing with the heads of this government. This man Frick, this brutal tyrant, dared to commit treason by bringing into the borders of this state an armed body of men for his own private purposes."

The defense devoted the entire afternoon session to proving that Critchlow was not at the mill on the day of the riot. Samuel Rothrauff said he saw the defendant on the Braddock side of the river at 10 o'clock in the morning. He was on a street car going to Braddock. Later they were together in Homestead and separated about 2 o'clock. They were not near the mill yard. Critchlow carried a gun nearly all the time, but finally let it in a hardware store. The witness was subjected to a searching cross-examination, but he could not be made to deviate from the main story. His answers were prompt and given without hesitation. Six other witnesses, including one woman, all swore positively that they met the defendant in the town of Homestead in the afternoon. Four said that they saw him between 3 and 3:15 o'clock between Twelfth and Fourteenth street going to his home.

Court then adjourned until 7 p. m. Seven witnesses were examined at the night session and without exception they swore that they had seen Critchlow in the town of Homestead between 12 and 8 o'clock p. m. The prosecution proved that Connor had been shot after 12 o'clock and before 3 o'clock.

Mr. Taylor, the last witness, said that he was on the railroad bridge when the barges arrived, and from the flash it looked to him as if the first shot had been fired from the barges. The defense will probably close to-morrow morning, and the case may go to the jury in the evening.

It is the opinion of attorneys who heard the evidence that Critchlow has proven a good alibi, and that conviction is not probable.

KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

The Session About Over-Powderly is Re-elected.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 21.—The sixteenth annual session of the Knights of Labor will soon be placed on record of the "has-beens." To-day's work embraced practically all that remained to be accomplished, and unless something unforeseen comes up to be attended, to-morrow the body will finish and adjourn sine die.

At 4 o'clock a motion to proceed to elect officers for the ensuing year prevailed. Mr. Powderly was re-elected by a vote of 106 to 6 scattering.

Other officers were selected as follows: General Worthy Foreman, Treasurer, John W. Hays; Members of Executive Board, T. V. Powderly, Chairman, A. T. Wright, John Devlin, John Davis and T. B. McGuire. All of these except Mr. McGuire were elected.

THE GREAT SCANDAL.

Delahaye Throws the Expected Bombshell at Last,

AND CREATES A BIG SENSATION.

The Bold Charges of Corruption Against French Statesmen.

STARTLING ACCUSATIONS MADE

Against Over 150 Members of the Chamber of Deputies and Senators in the Panama Affair—Their Conscience Deliberately Purchased for Cash—An Unprecedented Scene in the French Parliament as Delahaye Submits His Charges.

PARIS, Nov. 21.—There was an unusually large attendance in the chamber of deputies to-day. The public thronged the galleries. Nearly all of the ministers were present.

M. Argelles opened the Panama debate. He said that his object was to defend the interests of the shareholders. He reminded the chamber that it had authorized the issue of shares in 1888 under exceptional circumstances.

M. Rouvier, minister of finance, interposed to say that the chambers had not pledged the responsibility either of the parliament or the government. Argelles said that it was none the less true that the action of the chamber was contrary to law and had therefore been in the nature of a privilege. The fact of granting it entailed moral responsibilities. "I call upon the government," said he, "to make a declaration reassuring the small shareholders."

M. Delahaye arose and declared: "This is a question of public morality. I ask the chamber for the sake of my honor and of your honor to order an inquiry into the facts I am about to submit to you."

There was a commotion in the chamber for a minute, then a moment of suspense. M. Delahaye then continued: "I will give no names as I do not wish to appear as a denunciator."

There was another prolonged disturbance in the chamber. When quiet was restored the speaker continued: "The scandals in the Panama matter exceed those of the Wilson affair. The inquiry demanded is in the nature of a general purification to be effected in the broad daylight."

Here the speaker was again interrupted with an uproar among the deputies. When he was able to resume, he said:

"M. De Lesseps in 1890 had vainly traversed France appealing for subscribers, when an individual whom I shall not name proposed to the Panama directors a system of lottery bonds. He was the evil genius of the company. The directors duped the public; he duped the directors. He first asked for 5,000,000 francs, declaring that he could purchase therewith all the necessary concessions in both chambers of the national legislature."

There were renewed interruptions here and cries of "name him."

M. Delahaye replied: "If you want names you will vote for an inquiry. But I can say that the medium of these transactions was a man named Arton, who has since fled the country to escape punishment for embezzlement of a large sum from a dynamite manufacturing concern of which he was a director."

M. Delahaye proceeded: "There was a sum of 3,000,000 francs distributed among 150 deputies and a few senators." [Violent uproar among the deputies.]

"But the appetites thus excited, grew greedier, and the financier managing the matter was compelled to ask the Panama directors for more millions of francs. The money was demanded for election expenses in the department of Nord."

Intense excitement broke out again in the chamber and M. Floquet arose and exclaimed: "I was minister of the interior at that time and I desire to solemnly state that I received nothing."

M. Delahaye waited for the confusion which existed to abate and then continued: "Three hundred thousand francs was spent in buying three papers. A minister now dead asked a hundred thousand francs. Another 200,000 francs was paid for a journal of little value but behind which hidden influences were worked. A foreign paper was bought for 500,000 francs, a check for which was signed at its office. I can name the person who acted as messenger between the contracting parties." [Cries of "name him!"]

M. Delahaye did not notice the interruption but proceeded: "Now for the last scandal. The committee of this chamber charged with the duty of examining into this lottery bond scheme comprised five favorable to it and five opposed to it. The eleventh member, before casting his vote, offered his services to the company for 200,000 francs. As the company refused his proposition he formed a syndicate, being aided by a banker, and caused a fall in the shares and compelled the company to yield. The scheme was approved by the committee. But the banker was not warned in time. The shares recovered and he was ruined. [Great sensation.] You ask me for proof. Although the authorities conceal evidence, there are a hundred here present who know where it can be found. There are two categories of deputies—those who received money; those who did not."

An indelible uproar followed this assertion. M. Floquet, president of the chamber, intervened to say: "You cannot come into this house and accuse the entire body."

There were renewed calls upon M. Delahaye for names. Hereplied: "Vote for the inquiry."

M. Floquet asked him to give names, as such a course would be more dignified than an anonymous denunciation. "I consider myself attacked," said the presiding officer of the chamber. "I am not only opposed to an inquiry, but I have demands therefor signed by our colleagues."

This announcement was greeted with prolonged cheering, during which M. Delahaye quitted the tribune. As he walked to his seat there was an unparalleled scene of confusion. He was hissed and hooted, and a violent dispute began at the same time between M. Hubbard and M. Derolonde.

Hubert Premier Loubet ascended the tribune. He was unable to speak

for a time. When finally he was able to make his voice heard he said he would not reply to M. Delahaye's allegations, as he believed that the charges arose from violent political passions. The government, however, could not refuse the demand for an inquiry. It was in the interest of all that light should be thrown upon the matter.

The government had nothing to hide. The chamber agreed that a committee of thirty-three should be appointed with extraordinary powers to examine all the charges.

M. Delahaye urged that the most searching investigation be made as the responsibility of the government, the press, the leading financiers and contractors were involved.

The chamber then, by a vote of 311 to 244, decided that the investigating committee should be appointed at to-morrow's sitting by Scrutin-De-Liste, and the chamber adjourned.

After the adjournment of the chamber, there was an animated discussion in the lobbies. The scenes of the debate are described as recalling the days of Bonapartism in the conduct of the deputies and the fiery character of Delahaye's accusation. M. Delahaye's own friends blame him for his wholesale charges, while admitting that he kept his promise to avoid personalities. The latest news is that a clue has been obtained which is likely to result in the arrest of Arton to-morrow.

The leaders of the right and left parties are arranging to-night the numerical representation of the parties on the Panama investigating committee.

The Hubbard-Derolonde quarrel has been adjudged to the mutual satisfaction of both gentlemen, and no duel will be fought.

THE POPE'S POLICY.

Does Not Please the Monarchical Organs, Some Significant Events—His Health Good.

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ROME, Nov. 21.—The pope followed with the liveliest attention the recent presidential struggle in the United States. He had special reports concerning the progress of the campaign and the result of the election sent to him. His holiness has no special sympathy with either of the great parties, but his sympathy with and admiration for the United States makes him desirous of knowing all the developments of the public spirit and of all shades of current public opinion on both political and social questions.

La Rassegna Nazionale, the great political review of Florence, has an article attacking the democratic policy of the pope. The Rassegna asserts, and gets angry over its belief, that this change in the Vatican policy will end in the election of an American pope. The article is significant, proposing as it does the interest which the United States has in the pope's policy and its developments towards democratic catholicism.

The Vatican is well satisfied with the results of the Italian elections, because in the great towns, out of the total of possible voters, only a fifth or a fourth have gone to the polls. This indifference of the electoral body is the best justification of the pope's tactics, and proves that without peace being made with the Vatican the political life of Italy has become sterile.

The periodic reports current about the pope having been ill seem to arise from two causes:

First, that he is wont to seclude himself, in order to work more at his ease, and next that his death is desired by all those to whom his democratic and republican tendencies are obnoxious. All rumors that he is ailing should be held doubtful. At present he enjoys good health, with a freshness of spirit and power work which are simply astonishing. His doctors, his domestic attendants and others with whom he is in daily contact marvel over his vitality, his alertness of mind and body.

PATRICK EGAN.

On the Chilean Incident—He Corrects a Popular Misapprehension.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—A complimentary banquet was to-night tendered Patrick Egan, minister to Chile, who is visiting for a few days in this city as the guest of John Fitzgerald, ex-president of the Irish Land League of America. Mr. Egan responded to the toast, "Our guest. We honor a citizen who has fulfilled his duty."

Mr. Egan spoke briefly of his former residence in this city and the cordiality of the welcome from members of all political parties on his return. Mr. Egan then referred to the Baltimore affair. He said that inasmuch as Chile had acted so handsomely he did not care to go into particulars, but he wished to mention one incident. "When ten days passed and no word of regret was offered or explanation given," he continued, "I was instructed by telegram to address a note to the Chilean government. I did so in the precise words of my instructions and immediately was mercilessly assailed. It was charged that my language was vulgar and virulent and undiplomatic. The fact is the telegram of instructions whose exact wording I followed was written by the hand of no less a person than the President of the United States."

Dynamite and Fire.

SEARCY, ARK., Nov. 21.—The jewelry store of A. A. Ballard was blown up by dynamite early this morning causing a loss of \$25,000. The court house also suffered several thousand dollars damage, and window glass for a distance of four blocks was broken. The dwelling of J. Crowell was destroyed by fire about the same time.

Steamship News.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—Arrived—Melbourne, Boston.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 21.—Arrived—Nestorian, Glasgow.

BRIMMERHAVEN, Nov. 21.—Arrived—Aller from New York.

HAMBURG, Nov. 21.—Arrived—Columbia, from New York.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 21.—Arrived—Mentmore, from Baltimore.

GIBRALTAR, Nov. 21.—Arrived—Kaiser, Wilhelm III.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For Western Pennsylvania, fair till Wednesday night; colder northwestward.

For West Virginia and Ohio, fair till Wednesday night; light northwest winds diminishing.